THE GRANDEUR AND GLORY OF FRANCE.

DRAWN
In the Triumphant Portraictures
of Her preſent Victorious

MONARCH.

And moſt Illuſtrious

NOBILITY.

—Toto quid Auguſtius Orbe?

LONDON,
Printed in the Year, 1673.

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LVDOVICVS XIV REX GALLIÆ
W Sherwin sc

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BRITISH MUSEUM
30
59
APR

GALLIÆ SPECULUM,

OR,

A NEW SURVEY

Of the

French Court

AND

CAMP.

Illuſtrated with the particular Characters of His *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* now Raigning, His *Conſort Royal*, The *Dauphin*, Princes of the *Blood*, Grand *Miniſters* of State, chief Martial, *Officers* and *Forces*, by Sea and Land.

With ſeveral choice *Remarques* on the *Policies* and *Preſent Affairs* of that Puiſſant *Monarchy*.

By *H. C.* Gent.

London, Printed by *W. Downing*, for *F. Egleſfield* at the *Marygold* in St. *Pauls-Church-Yard*, 1673.

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APR

To the most Illustrious Prince, *JAMES* Duke of *Monmouth*, Earl of *Doncaster*, *&c.*; one of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Councel, Captain General of the *English* Forces imployed in the present Expedition against the *Dutch*, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the *Garter*.

Heroick Sir,

THE French Court, *which at home, mid'st the Pride of its most splendid* Triumphs, *has so oft been charm'd with your*

Transcendent qualities, *thinks it self oblig'd to attend you into* England *and that victorious* Camp *in Grateful Acknowledgment of the* Honour *confer'd on it by your* Presence *and powerful* Assistance, *throws its choicest* Trophies *at your Feet.*

As you are the delight *of* England, *so you are the* Admiration *of* France, *who blushes to see her self* out-lustred *by your* single Gallantry *in all those noble* Accomplishments, *which heretofore she boasted to* teach *the Neighbouring Nations.*

These courser Portraictures *knew not whither more safely to Addr ss themselves, than to your* Graces *Indulgent Protection, who*

are

are ſo Converſant with, and highly eſteem'd of by their great and Excellent Originals : *And ſince* France *her ſelf has Courted you with ſuch demonſtrations of Affection, be pleaſed not to fly this* fainter ſhadow *of ſo conſiderable a* Miſtreſs, *that begs to be admitted, after a thouſand* Preſents *infinitely more worthy your* Graces *favourable Reception.*

May Victory *in all Your Noble Enterpriſes be your* Guide *and* Fortune (*paying due* Homage *to Your* Vertues) Lacquey *on the Wheels of your* Chariot, *that the ſucceſs of your* Arms *ſtill anſwering the Prudence of your* Conduct *and exemplary* Valour, *The* Chronicles *of that* Mighty

Nation *may in future* Ages *be no leſs ambitious to* Adorn *their Leaves with your Glorious Name, than* He *is now to ſhrowd this unpoliſh'd Treatiſe, under Your* Illuſtrious Patronage, *who is*

May it pleaſe your Grace,

The humbleſt and moſt obedient of Your Servants,

H. Care.

TO THE READER.

AT this time when admiration, the uſual Daughter of ignorance is become the Companion of the Wiſe, and people generally for greedineſs after News, out-vye the old Athenians, *giving credit to each Illegitimate report that's got in cloſe Adultery, between a lying Tongue and an itching Ear; when the French are become ſuch conſiderable actors on the grand Theater of the World, that by their numerous Forces, and notable ſucceſſes they have made themſelves the chief Subjects of Diſcourſe. I was eaſily tempted to believe the Characters of thoſe principal Intelligences which move and actuate this vaſt*

vaſt and powerful Monarchy, would not be unwelcome; And in that confidence have preſumed to preſent the world with this rough draught, wherein you will find a brief (yet we hope ſatisfactory) account of that King, thoſe Princes, Generals, and Stateſmen who make ſo much noiſe in Fames Trumpet, with their glorious names, and appear now ſo active and eager in the purſuit of Conqueſt; If our Authors (for we have conſulted more than one) Or intelligence (wherein yet we endeavoured to ſelect the beſt) have (as tis too likely) betray'd us into any material miſtakes, we humbly beg the Readers pardon. And if this meet an indulgent reception, we may perhaps hereafter draw aſide the Curtain, ſhew the Scenes, and accurately deſcribe the Precedent and following Campaignes, with all the contrivances, turns, counterturns and windings up of every Act, as they ſhall ſucceed in this Tragedy, the Cataſtrophe whereof is both the expectation and concernment of all Europe, in the Interim.

Farewell.

CAP.

CHAP. I.

The Character of France *in generall.*

IT is an Obſervation no leſs *true* than Common, That Kingdoms and States as well as men and particular Families, have their diſtinct *Ages* of tender Infancy, growing Youth, vigorous Manhood, and feeble Old Age; And that all things under the *Sun* ſo far imitate that Illuſtrious Planet, that they no ſooner arrive at their *Meridian Splendor*, but immediately they begin to ſhine with *fainter* Beams and *decline* towards their ſetting; *Empire* in general being like the *Ocean*;

what it gains in one place it loſes in another, and the *Comedy* is ſtill the ſame, though the *Scenes* be frequently altered, Thus,

The fierce Aſſyrian *did at firſt give Law,*
And kept the trembling Nations all in awe.
Next, the Stout Mede (*when he began to fall*)
Spread Conquering Banners over the Earths Ball;
The Perſian *then with a Majeſtick Strength*
Mounts the vaſt Theater; *but ſtoops at length*
To that brave Macedonian Youth, *who mind,*
In one poor Globe diſdain'd to be con fin'd;
At laſt the Roman *Eagle ſnatcht away*
The Diadem, and made the world a prey;
Now Mahomet *is great; who next ſhall be*

Mortalls may gueſs, but God alone Decree.

So ſlippery and tranſitory are all *Sublunary Glories*, that *Troy*, *Athens*, *Nineve*, (once famous Cities) and *Carthage*, that heretofore diſputed the Worlds Empire with *Rome*, have now no other Fences but *Paper Walls* to preſerve their periſhing memories. To deſcend to an Example more *modern* and neerer home, That *ambitious Crown* which (ſwel'd with the diſcovery of a new *Golden World*) within this laſt *Century* of years, thought to make its Power as *Catholick* as its Title, and ſpread its Arms to graſpe an *Univerſal Monarchy*, ſees now thoſe flattering hopes blaſted, and that it hath work enough to preſerve it ſelf: *Fortune* (that delights to Rock things in continual viciſſitudes) having turned the Scales, and eſtabliſht the preſent chiefeſt *Grandeur of Europe* on this ſide the *Mountains*; For though *France* hath ever been e-

eſteemed one of the moſt powerful and opulent *Monarchies* in the Chriſtian World, yet was it never ſo conſiderable for ſtrength or magnificence as at this *inſtant*, when its Land Forces amounts to near *Two hundred thouſand men*, a Prodigious number that Hiſtory can ſcarce equall in any *European Army*; and its *Naval Strength* is vaſtly greater and more formidable: and its *Trade* much more incouraged and improved than ever heretofore.

As for the Scituation of this Potent *Realm*, tis divided from *Italy* by the *Alps*, and borders on the Dutchy's of *Savoy*, *Luxenburgh*, and *Lorrain* (which laſt is lately become an Appendix to this Crown) towards the *Eaſt*; on the *South* it has the *Midland-Sea* and *Pyrenean* Mountains: The *Atlantick* Ocean waſhes its *Weſtern* Shores, and on the *North* tis bounded by the *Engliſh Channel*. Its breadth from the *Alps* to the *Atlantique* is accounted 520 miles, and its length from *Marſeilles* to *Calais* about

about 584. In which circuit, tis asserted there were Inhabiting in the Reign of *Charles* the 9th. (and tis believ'd to be *much more* populous now) more than *Fifteen Millions* of Souls; indeed the whole Land is very *fruitful* and no less pleasant, its *plenty* contending with *variety*, and its *fertility* with *delicacy*: for lying under a various temperature of *Air*, it seems to contain in it the excellencies of most of the adjacent Countries: for *Picardy*, *Normandy*, and *Bretaigne*, resemble *England*; *Languedoc*, *Spain*; *Provence*, *Italy*; and the rest is purely *France*. 'Tis Watered with a great nnmber of *Navigable Rivers*, some whereof do as it were encircle the whole Realm, as *Sagona*, *Rhosne*, and *Mosel*, others glide through the middle, as the *Sein*, *Loyr*, and *Garonne*, into all which fall so many smaller Streams, that it renders all the Country most commodious for Traffique and mutual supply of each others wants, but none more advantagions than that

noble Chanel undertaken by this preſent *King*, which joynes the Rivers *Garonne* and *Aude*, and conſequently makes a paſſage out of the *Ocean* into the *Mediterranean*; a work truly *Royal*! and which, after much difficulty, exceſſive labour and vaſt expence, was finiſhed and firſt opened in *February* 1672. in preſence of ſeveral perſons of eminent quality, where the veſſels prepared for that purpoſe paſſed the ſeveral *Sluces* (being about 12 in all) with great facility. Theſe ready conveyances, with the goodneſs and luxuriance of the ſoil, have been the original of thoſe many great Cities and good Towns, wherewith this Kingdom is excellently repleniſht, ſeated commonly on the banks of Rivers, and thoſe in the Inland generally more fair and rich than ſuch as are courted by *Neptunes* waves, which argues their wealth to be rather their own than imported from *Forraign* parts, though yet they want not their *Loadſtones* too that attract riches from abroad,

abroad, four commodities especially abounding here which turn to vast account. First, *Corne* carried into *Spain* and *Portugal*. Secondly, *Wines*, transported into *England*, *Scotland*, the *Low Countries* (in time of peace) and the Inhabitants on the *Baltique* Sea. Thirdly *Salt*, wherewith it furnishes most neighbouring Nations; This is chiefly made in *Provence*; if the Salt Water of the Mediterranean, and at *Brovage* in *Xaintong*, where the heat of the Sun ceaseth his vertue of making, getting, and boiling Salt of Sea water, as not daring to yield so great a favour any further Northwards, I mean of Sea water; for further North there is *Salt* found also, but made either of some special spring water, as in *Lorrain*, or compound of some *Mineralls* mix'd with fresh waters, as in *Poland*, *England*, *Germany*, or taken forth of some Salt mines as were once in *Sweveland*. The *Impost* on this one commodity throughout *France*, is said to amount yearly to

two millions of pounds Sterling, the poor people being forced to take every year ſuch quantities (much more than they know how to uſe) at the Kings exceſſive Rates. Fourthly, *Canvas* and *Linnen Cloth*, whereof the profit ariſing is hardly credible, but to ſuch as have made Inſpection into it, and know what abundance thereof is carried into *Spain* and *Portugal*, and *England* and *Holland* alſo heretofore, to make ſayls for the furniſhing of Shipping.

If we may without offence offer at a *Character* of the people, methinks we ſhall not injure either *truth* or *them* to ſay, *That their Children at firſt ſight ſeem Men, and their Men Children; but whoever in negotiating ſhall preſume on this Apparence, will find himſelf much deceived; They are of a free brisk gay humour, very ſubmiſſive to their Prince, and ſo they may have but Liberty in Ceremony and free acceſs to him, they will be the better content he ſhould be abſolute*

in

in matter of ſubſtance; impatient of peace any longer than whiles they are recovering the ruines of War; the preſentneſs of danger inflames their Courage, but any expectation makes it languiſh. In fine, They have for the moſt part more of Imagination than Judgment, but ſuch as happen to prove ſolid, do excel; and of theſe exalted Spirits France *hath of late years been exceeding Fertile.*

CAP. II.

Of the Titles, Pedigree and abſoluteneſs of the French *Monarchs.*

THe Government in *France* is Monarchical in the higheſt degree: what *Juſtin* ſays in general of the primitive Princes, *Arbitria principum pro legibus erant*, is certainly rrue of the *French Kings*, Their Will is the Law. The King here not only *makes peace and Wars, Pardoneth, Naturalizeth, Enobleth,*

bteth, names the value of mony, preſſeth t the war, but even makes *Laws* and impoſes *Taxes* at his pleaſure, for though they have now *Nine* Parliaments or Soveraign Courts of Juſtice in the Kingdom (beſides that of *Pau* in *Bearn* added by *Lewis* the XIII.) yet the main work of them all is to Ratifie the Kings Edicts, which are ſent to them with a Command, *Such is Our Pleaſure*. Nor doth this *Ratification*, when done, ſignifie any thing to the validity of the *Kings Acts*, but is meerly for ſhew, and to perſonate that Authority which was in ancient *Parliaments*, whom now the *King* can make do *what he pleaſes*, or elſe *does what he pleaſes* without them.

The occaſion that firſt procured the King this *intire Soveraignty*, and abſolute Supremacy, That his *Edicts* ſhould be Laws, was the laſt Invaſion of the *Engliſh*. For at that time they having with victorious Arms made themſelves Maſters of more than *two* parts

parts of *France*, the *three Eſtates* could not (as formerly they were wont) aſſemble together, whereupon in that *Exigency* they granted that power unto *Charles* the VII, intending it ſhould continue in his hands only during the heat of that War ; Now that which made it eaſie for *Lewis* the XI. and his Succeſſors to continue the ſame, the occaſion ceaſing, was, That the *Clergy* and *Gentry* did not run the ſame fortune with the people there, as in *England*, for moſt of the Taxes falling only upon the people, the Clergy and Gentry being forborne, were eaſily induced to leave them to the Kings Mercy, who now having got ſtrength upon the Peaſants, may be the bolder to intrench upon them both. This Monarchy hath ſubſiſted without intermiſſion theſe 1200 years, under three Races of Kings, *viz.* *Merone*, *Charlemaigne*, and *Hugh Capet*, the Succeſſion being Hereditary, yet bounded by the *Salique Law*, which conveys the Crown from

Male

Male to *Male*, as they happen to be neereſt in Blood, to the excluſion of the *Females*; under pretence whereof, *Edward* the *third* of *England* was withheld from his Title to *France*, by *Phillip* the Firſt King of the houſe of *Valois*; for the countenancing which Law that appears ſo diſadvantagious to the *fairer Sex*, I have heard ſome Wits alledge that *Text* in Sacred Writ, *Lilia non Nent*, and affirm it moſt incongruous, that ſo mighty and *manly* a Nation ſhould truckle under the command of a *Woman*, and be forced to have only a *Diſtaffe* for its *Scepter*.

The Royal Line hath for ſeveral deſcents continued in the Auguſt Family of the *Bourbons*, deſcended from *Anthony* of *Bourbon*, King of *Navarre* (and in whom that Crown and this of *France* became united;) yet is it to be obſerved that when any branch of the *Blood Royall* arrives at the Crown, it relinquiſhes the ſurname of its proper family, and aſſumes that of *France*; ſo the preſent

ſent King is called *Lewis* of *France*, not of *Bourbon*; So *Monſieur* (his Brother) *Phillip de France*, though in writing they only ſet their proper name without adding *France*. The uſual ſtile of the *French* Monarchs is *Moſt Chriſtian*, conferred on them for their many eminent and ſignal ſervices performed for the Roman See; and yet Pope *Julius* the ſecond (upon a quarrel between him and *Lewis* the XII.) had once an intention to deprive this Crown of that glittering title, and beſtow it on *Henry* the VIII. of *England*. Beſides theſe Monarchs have been ſtiled *Primogeniti Eccleſiæ*, and (notwithſtanding all the diſputes and oppoſitions of the *Kings of Spain*) will be reputed the firſt and eldeſt Sons of the Church.

CAP.

CAP. III.

Of the preſent King.

THe Court is the Epitome of a Kingdom, or rather a mirror, by inſpecting which, we may not difficultly diſcern the true ſtate of the Body Politique, whether flouriſhing or declining; ſince that's the *Primum Mobile* that gives motion to all the Inferior Orbs, the Commonalty and perſons of meaner rank eſteeming it part of their duty to imitate the Deportment (not to ſay ſometimes the vices) of their Superiors. But ſince the *Royal preſence* is the only Soul that animates a Court, let us firſt (if we may preſume without dazling our weaker eyes) take a view of that bright *Sun*, from whom (as from a Fountain of Light) all the ſmaller *Starrs* that glitter in this Firmament of Honour derive their *Tributary Glories*.

Lewis

Lewis the XIV. King of *France* and *Navarre*, now Reigning, is the Son of *Lewis* the XIII, and *Anne* of *Auſtria*, of Glorious Memory: his happy Birth after above 20. years tedious expectation of ſuch a Bleſſing, occaſion'd him to be ſurnam'd *Dieu-done*, or *the gift of God*; he was born the fifth day of *September*, *Anno Dom.* 1638. and gave even in his *Cradle* infallible hopes of the wonders he would Atchieve when he ſhould arrive at the *Crown*; coming into the world with all the Illuſtrious marks of a growing *Hero*. Inſomuch, that ſoon after his Nativity (as 'tis reported) *Medalls* were coyned, bearing his Effigies, *His Head Crowned with victorious Laurell, in his right hand holding* Hercules *Club, and brandiſhing it over his Head, with his Infant Arm; with his left hand, he cruſht to pieces a hideous Serpent, whilſt at the ſame time he ſate Mounted with one foot on the Neck of a Lion, and with the other trampled on the head of an Eagle, with this Motto,* Sunt vincendi. To

To give a brief Character of this *Mighty Monarch*, as we find him now in his Meridian Glory; Envy cannot but confeſs Heaven hath endued him with a generous Soul, and a healthful vigorous Conſtitution of body, a piercing underſtanding, and an exalted wit capable of the greateſt and moſt knotty Affairs, a ſtout heart and ſolid brain with a moſt tenacious Memory, a deep judgment to adviſe, and no leſs Heroick Courage and irreſiſtable Reſolution to execute. Beſides, he enjoys a particular advantage in the Majeſty of his preſence, and the excellency of his compoſure and Maſculine Beauty, which attracts at once the eyes and affections of ſuch as have the honour to approach him, and is able without the violence of Arms or Authority to ſubdue all that ſee him to his Devotion and Commands; he is of ſo noble a ſhape, and *meen* truly Royal, That *Don Juan d' Auſtria* ſeeing him once from a Balcony, paſs by without any atten-

attendance, and the Queen-Mother having asked him if he knew that was the King of *France*, Anſwered, 'Although 'I have not yet the Honour to be ac-'quainted with him, yet I was perſwa-'ded *Madam*, he deſerved that quali-'ty, looking upon him as the moſt ac-'compliſht *Frenchman* my eyes evet 'yet encountred, and moſt worthy to 'rule this puiſſant Nation.

His Governour in his Minority was Monſieur *le Marſhall de Ville-Roy*, whoſe allowance was 4000. Livers *per* moneth, under whom there were two ſub-governours, each of them enjoying a Salary of 7500 *Livers per Annum*. The Archbiſhop of *Paris* was his Tutor, and had 1200 *Livers* a moneth, and in Memory of that *quondam* Honour would needs at his death (which happen'd not long ſince) be buried at the foot of His Majeſties *Chair* or Seat in the Church of *Noſtredame*.

He came to ſucceed his Father in the *Throne* the Fourth day of *May*,

1643. But affairs for ſeveral years were managed by the Queen Mother *Anna Maria Mauritia* of *Auſtria* Daughter of *Phillip* the Third King of *Spain*, who was declared Queen Regent, and made uſe of the Councel and Adminiſtration of the late famous *Cardinal Mazarine*, until the ſeventh of *September* 1651. At which time His Majeſty was declared to be of Age, but was not ſolemnly *Crowned* until the ſeventh of *June* in the year, 1654. This excellent Princeſs the Queen Mother, was a perſon of a *Pacifique Spirit*, and an exemplary piety, her extraordinary Courage, prudent Conduct in great affairs, and intire good will towards the publick Intereſt, appear'd eminently in the Cardinalls abſence, when ſhe took the Helme of the State into her own hands, and ſteered with ſucceſs, during that *hideous Tempeſt*; She departed this Life to the great Affliction of their *Majeſties*, and the whole Court, in *January* 1665. of a *Cancer* in her Breaſt; and was buried

at *Val de Grace*, a place founded by her ſelf.

As for the Kings *humour*, he will be ſole Maſter, and cannot endure to be governed by another, he is Bold and *Fearleſs*, as appears by that accident in the late warr againſt the *Spaniards*, when his Horſe leap'd with him in Armour, out of a Boat into a very deep River, he hanging only by the *Stirrup*, wherein yet he diſcovered not the leaſt *apprehenſion or dread of danger*. He ſpeaks *little*, but very *pertinently*, and indeed to ſpeak *much*, and much to the purpoſe is *Two* mens buſineſs; *Conſtant* he is in his Reſolves and very Secret and Judicious. The *Portugal Embaſſador* telling him once, *Sir, I ſhall diſpatch this Affair with your Miniſters; I have no Miniſters*, replyed the King; *you mean our inferior Officers*. At the return of the Court from *Lions*, the *Cardinal* having ſet ſome perſons aſide for whom the King had a particular eſteem, he ſaid in the preſence of ſeveral of his

Gentlemen, This *Cardinal* does all what he pleaſes, and I ſuffer it, becauſe of the good ſervices he has rendred me, but my turn will come to be *Maſter* one day.

He covets to imitate his *Grandfather*, nay, even to ſurpaſs him, as himſelf once teſtified to *Monſieur de Paris*, who was diſcourſing of it, *The King my Grandfather* (ſaid His Majeſty) *did many great things, and has left many great things to doe if it pleaſe God to let me live twenty years longer, I may perhaps do as great, if not greater things than he.* There was never any *Prince* that knew better how to make himſelf be reſpected then *this*, nor to keep every one within his duty and diſtance; all which he effects without any noiſe, or the leaſt appearance of clamour. There have been a thouſand evidences of his *patience*, in tryals where it would have loſt it ſelf in any other perſon. One afternoon at *Fountainbleau* he had given order to his Coachman to have his *Caleſche* there about

bout four a clock, to go a Hunting; the whole *Court* was in a readineſs for the ſport, and it had ſtruck *four* a long while before by the clock, yet the Kings Coach came not. The King himſelf came often to the Balcone to look for him, but it was on the ſtroke of *Five* before the Coach appeared. The King going into the Caleſche, ſaid, *Coachman, I told you I would have the Coach at four a clock*; Sir, replyed the man, (who had it may be tippled the time away) *it is but four now*; The King who knew the contrary, ſaid no more, *but drive along, that's your beſt way, and never commit the like again.* It is averred that he pardons the firſt offence, ſeverely reproves the ſecond, but at the third he turns them away without remiſſion. He requires an inviolable Execution of all his Orders: when he had given command to ſeize on *Monſieur Fouquet*, at his coming forth from the Councel, *Monſieur de Artagnan*, by accident miſs'd him, for he had not taken his own Sedan, but retired in

another into a little alley, to give audience to ſome certain people. Monſieur *de Artagnan* being much ſurpriſed, and fearing *Monſieur Fouquet* might have ſome intelligence of the deſign, and make a ſecret eſcape, immediately ſent a Muſquetteer to give the King notice he was not to be found. The King was then writing a Letter about the detection of the ſaid Treaſurer to the *Queen Mother* at that time at *Fountainbleau* ; and the Souldier having told him the news, without naming any body ; *go*, ſaid the King, *and tell* Artagnan *that he muſt be found, and I ſhall find him well enough* ; And then turning himſelf towards the Prince, *Tis* Fouquet, *Couſin, that I intend to ſeize upon, becauſe he withholdeth all my Revenues and puts me to a thouſand troubles to get a little mony of him, of which he never gives me any account.* The Prince and all the other Lords were much aſtoniſhed at this, they knowing nothing of it ; but every one commended the conduct and reſolution of His Majeſty. He

He is very *temperate*, and was never known to give himſelf over to the leaſt *exceſs*, amidſt the abundance of his delights and pleaſures no more then he does to his anger, for all his Power and Authority; which plainly ſhews he is a perfect Maſter over himſelf, not tainted with any paſſion that might Eclipſe his other excellent qualities: Or if there be any objection againſt him, it is *Frugality*; but that is inherent to the Family of the *Bourbons*, who have ever been noted for great heapers up of Riches. But this reproach he hath wiped off very judiciouſly, by ſaying publickly, *My Subjects will I hope conſider me as a young married man, who is about ſetling his Family, and ought to take care of furniſhing himſelf plentifully; but within a while they ſhall find the effects of it; for I have a regard to them as well as to my ſelf.*

He underſtands all his *Exerciſes* to the beſt advantage, eſpecially the Mathematicks, and the Art of Fortificati-

on. There is no Officer can command his Troops ſo diſtinctly, and with ſo much ſweetneſs ; he rides the great Horſe very gracefully, and skilfully ; and can uſe any weapon with as much dexterity as any *Maſter of thoſe Sciences*. He *Dances* admirably ; and though he wear ſometimes a *diſguiſe*, yet his Majeſtick Garb, and Ayre doth ſoon diſcover him. He laughs but ſeldome, and with much moderation, and the *jeſt* muſt be very *witty* and well placed to gaine his approbation, however others eſteem it.

In fine it muſt needs be acknowledged that this great King hath all the Vertues and qualifications neceſſary to command ſo vaſt a Kingdom, and at once to affect the hearts of his Subjects with love and admiration, and of his *Enemies* with *trembling* at his *Power*, and *envy* at his Glorious *Succeſſes*.

CAP.

CAP. IV.

Of the Queen and her Court.

THe Queen of *France* is *Maria Tireſia d' Auſtria*, only Daughter of *Phillip* the IV. King of *Spain*, by *Elizabeth* of *France*, Daughter of *Henry the Great*. She was born the twentieth of *September* 1638. and married the ninth of *June* 1660. to the *Moſt Chriſtian King*, who ſince in her right made pretenſions to a great part of *Flanders*, and recovered not long ſince by force of Arms the *French County*, and ſeveral other Important places. All which with their Appendices by the laſt Treaty with the *Spaniſh Crown*, at *Aix le Chappelle*, it is agreed he ſhall hold and enjoy.

This Excellent Princeſs hath had ſix children, whereof the *Dauphin* alone is now ſurviving, the other five being *Immaturely* cropt (like *Roſes* in the budd) by

by the rude hand of *Death*, (that delights to mix the wearied bones of *Peasants* with the ashes of *Princes*) being hurryed off the Stage of the world before they were sensible, either of the *blandishing vanities*, or *tormenting cares*, that alternately are the Companions of *greatness*; The *first* of these Royal Blossomes, call'd the High and Mighty Princess, *Madam Anne Elizabeth of France*, being born the 28. of *November*, 1663. dyed the tenth of *January* 1664. The Second being likewise born in the *Louvre* the 26 of *December* 1664. lived not above a moneth, she was called *Maria Anne of France*. The Third called *Madam Maria Theresea*, dyed the first of *March* 1672. in the Fifth year of her age. The Fourth was *Phillip Duke of Anjou*, born at St. *Germains en Lay* the fourth of *August*, 1668, and Baptized by the late Cardinall *Antonio* in the Chappel of the *Thuillerees*, He dyed *July* 6. 1671. and was buried his body in St. *Dennis* Church,

Church, and his Heart at *Val de Grace*, neer the Heart of the late Queen Mother. The laſt was in *June* 1672. when her Majeſty to the great joy of the whole Court was delivered of a hopeful Son; who during his ſhort life enjoy'd the Title of Duke of *Anjou*, but he after a tedious diſtemper was tranſlated to a more happy World in *November* laſt. Though their *Majeſties* cannot but be very ſenſibly affected with the Death of ſo many Illuſtrious Infants, yet being in the *Vigour* of their age, they need not deſpair of inriching the World with more *Princely Cyens* from the ſame *Royal Stock*, Nor doubt but that they may make good the obſervation, That in *Children* (as in *Silver Veſſels*) there is uſually nothing loſt but the *Faſhion*. The Dutcheſs of *Montauſier*, Governour of the Kings Children dyed in 1671. and the *Dutcheſs* of *Rocheleiu* was choſen to ſucceed her.

And here note, that if any of the *Infants*

fants Royal be led or carried to the place where the King gives Audience to any Embaſſadors, they are placed on the *right hand* of his Majeſty, the *Governeſs* and *Sub-Governeſs* being admitted within the Railes as well as the Ladies of the Chamber, who hold them in their Arms, and are ſupported by the Uſhers, leaſt any of them ſhould fall.

When the *Queen of France* enters firſt into any great Town, all the *Priſoners* are *ipſo facto* diſcharged; ſhe alſo (*as well as the King*) is preferr'd before any other *Creditor* whatſoever; Madam *la Counteſs de Soiſſons* is chief of her Council, and *Superintendent* of her Majeſties Houſhold, Adminiſtring the Oath of Fidelity to all the Officers and Ladies of the Chamber, her Salary is 6000. *Livers*. The Queens *Gens d' Arms*, are a Company, who by eſtabliſhment conſiſt of 200 men at Arms; Their *Captain* is the *Queen*, under whom there is a Captain Lieutenant, a Sub-Lieutenant,

Lieutenant, an Enſign, a Quarter-Maſter, a Commiſſary of the Conduct, four Treaſurers or Clerks, and four Controulers.

During the time of the *Kings abſence* in this *expedition Royal* which he made againſt the States of the *United Provinces* in *perſon*. The management of all affairs was committed to *her Majeſty*, who had a particular *Councel* to attend her to that purpoſe, and the *Seal* to be uſed only in her *preſence*, and by her direction and appointment.

CAP. V.

Of Monſieur Le Dauphin the Kings Son.

THis Moſt Illuſtrious and hopeful *Prince* was born at *Fountainbleau* the firſt day of *November*, in the year 1661, and Baptized at St. *Germains en Lay*, in the *old Caſtle*, the 24 of *March*, his

his Godfather was Pope *Clement* th
IX. (Perſonated by the Cardinal Duk
de Vendoſine his *Legate a Latere*) an
the *Queen Mother* of *England*, repre
ſented by Madam Princeſs *de Conty*, hi
name is *Lewis*, and he was Chriſtne
by *Monſieur le Cardinale Anton
Barbarini*, Grand *Aumonier* of *Franc*

He is *Heir Apparent* to the Crown
and carries the name of *Dauphin* b
vertue of a Donation of the Provinc
of *Dauphine*, which *Humbert* the la
Dauphin de Viennois gave to *Phillip*
Valois King of *France*, on conditio
that the eldeſt Son of the *French* Kin
ſhould for ever bear that title. Thi
was done in the year 1349.

His Governour and firſt Gentlema
of his Chamber is Monſieur *Duke*
Montauzier, who was ſworn into tha
Office by the King the 22 of *Septembe*
1668.

He alſo has his Company of *Gens*
Arms, and another of *Chevaux Leger*
both called the *Dauphins* Companies
bu

but with diſtinction he has a Regiment of Foot, likewiſe Commanded by his Lieutenant Collonel.

If we may gueſs at the Fruits of *Autumn* by the Bloſſomes of the *Spring*, *France* cannot but promiſe her ſelf in this excellent *young Prince*, all the glorious advantages that can be expected from a Perſonage of his high *Birth* and *Fortune*.

——— Fit tandem Surculus Arbor,
Quodq; ferire vides Nubila, Vimen erat.

The Plant becomes a Tree,
And Twiggs in time confront the Clouds we ſee.

CAP.

CAP. VI.

Of Monſieur the Duke of Orleans.

PHillip Son of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, is the only Brother of the preſent King of *France*, and therefore commonly called *Monſieur*. He was born the 22 of *September*, 1640. and did marry with the moſt Excellent Lady *Henrietta Anne* of *Great Brittain*, Daughter of the *Royal Martyr Charles* the Firſt, late King of *England* of pious Memory, and *Siſter* to His Moſt Excellent Majeſty now Reigning, to viſit whom ſhe croſſed the Seas in *May* 1670, and was magnificently entertain'd by her *Royal Brothers* and the moſt conſiderable Perſons at *Dover*; But ſoon after her return, (to the infinite griefe of both Kings and their whole Courts) departed ſuddenly this life at St. *Clou*, and was with extraordinary Pomp and Ceremony Interred,

her

her Heart with the Nuns of *Val de Grace*, and her body in St. *Denis* Church, by her *Monſieur* the Duke of *Orleans*, has had *Madamoiſelle* Chriſtned *Maria Loveſiæ*, who was born the 27 of *March* 1662. *Monſieur Phillip Charles*, Duke *d' Valois*, born the 26 of *July* 1664, and deceaſed at *Paris* the 8 day of *December* 1666. And *Madamoiſelle de Valois*, who was Chriſtned by the name of *Anne*, in *April* 1670. He keeps a very Noble Court, and is a Prince well ſhaped, good natured, and very gallant; he is not however, ſo Majeſtick as the King, mild, agreeable, civil, and obliging, very complesant to the Ladies, always gay and active, curious of rarities, and nice in his Habits and Modes, in his Furnitures and Cabinets, and very perfect in the Ornaments belonging to Architecture, the Art of Muſick, Perſpective and Agriculture. Though this Prince hath ever ſhewed an exact ſubmiſſion to all the Kings commands, and preſerved an

extream reſpect for the Queen Mother, yet he could never be brought to favour Cardinal *Mazarine*. In ſo much, that it is reported that the Cardinal one day at St. *Germains* paſſing by him, and pulling off his Hat by way of Salutation, he only caſt an eye upon him, but moved not at all, not ſo much as to take notice of his civility or return the Ceremony. The Cardinal going immediately to the Queens apartment complained openly to her, ſaying, I do not know what I have done to *Monſieur*, that he ſhould treat me with ſo much ſcorn; I thought he had a better eſteem of me, having never given him any occaſion for ſuch uſage. The Queen Mother having ſent for *Monſieur* made him a thouſand reproaches for it, and threatned him with ſome kind of indignation, for not riſing up to the Cardinal. To which *Monſieur* at the inſtant replyed, though he had been the *Pope*, I ſhould not have riſen to him. He was threatned to be chaſtiſed for ſaying

ing ſo; but he explained it very handſomly, telling them, one doth not uſe to riſe up to the Pope, but fall down upon ones knees before him, which I ſhould then have been obliged to doe. He ever ſhewed himſelf averſe to that Miniſters proceedings, chiefly as was thought becauſe he did not allow him enough to maintain his family, and his other Divertiſements in that Splendor and Magnificence as he deſired, and as indeed was requiſite to his quality of the Kings Brother. He was brought up with a great deal of fear and reſpect towards the King, without much application to learning, or knowledge in the art of war; yet he did ſometimes ride the great Horſe, but not with ſo much aſſiduity as the King. He hath a marvellous ready wit, to make reparties: amongſt others, let this ſhew his ability, it being ſomewhat remarkable.

The King took him one day to viſit the Buildings at the *Louvre* before

Monſieur Fauquets diſgrace, and complaining that he wanted mony to continue that vaſt Structure; *Monſieur* replyed very aptly, Sir, Your Majeſty muſt only take upon you to be Superintendent of your Revenues for one year, and you will have enough to carry on your buildings.

This Illuſtrious Prince is now Married again, being on the ſixteenth of *November* 1671. by the Marſhall Duke *d' Pleſſis*, as his Proxey, Eſpouſed at *Mentz* in *Germany*, to the Moſt Excellent Princeſs Palatine, Daughter of the Elector, ſo called. In fine, though the Genius of this Prince ſeem moſt inclinable to Peace and quietneſs, yet in this preſent expedition againſt the *Dutch*, he appears exceeding active and vigorous, and gives the world ſufficient proofs that he can readily abandon the ſofter pleaſures of the Court, when the Service of his Royal Brother, and his own Honour calls him into the Field, and

and endure without the leaſt apprehenſion or diſturbance, the fatigneſs of a Camp, the hazards of a Battell, and the tumults of War.

The Dutcheſs Dowager of *Orleance*, *Madam Marguiritto* of *d' Lorraine*, dyed the third of *April* laſt, after a tedious Sickneſs, in the 57, year of her age, and was interr'd at S. *Dennis*.

CAP. VII.

Of the Princes of the Blood, Condy, Conti, *&c.*

LEwis of *Bourbon* the Firſt Prince of *Condy*, and Brother of *Henry* the IV. had by his Wife, *Elenor de Roy*, &c. *Henry* the I. Prince of *Condy* of that name, which ſaid *Henry* had by his wife *Charlotte Cathrine de la Trimoville*, *Henry* the II. Prince of that name, who by his Wife *Charlotte Margarette de Montmorency*, had three children (*viz.*) The Firſt, *Lewis* of *Bourbon* the preſent Prince

of *Condy*, born in the year 1621. and Married to the Duke *de Breez* Daughter in 1641. by whom he has the Duke *de Enguien*, &c.

The Second the late *Armand de Bourbon*, Prince of *Conty*, born at *Paris* in *October* 1629. married to a Neice of Cardinal *Mazarines*, by whom he has this Prince of *Conty*, Born in *March* 1661. Baptized in *February* 1662. and Christned *Lewis* by the King and Queen Mother of *France*.

The third the Lady *Anne Genevive de Bourbon* their Sister and Widdow to the late Duke of *Longueville*. As for the *Prince* he is one of the most couragious Captains either of this or former ages, not excepting either *Alexander* or *Gustavus Adolphus*; being so fearless of any peril or danger, that it hath been sometimes judged he was rather desperate then Valiant. The Marshall *Gassoin* who was one of the bravest men of his time, was deceived in him: The Prince to convince him of his er-

ror

ror, thought it ſufficient to let him know by experience that no danger could in any attaque ſhake his great Soul. At the Battel of *Rocroy* where this Prince made his firſt eſſay, he never ſhewed the leaſt apprehenſion, although the beginning of it were very diſadvantagious to his party, and himſelf threatned with a general defeat, but he beſturred himſelf with ſo much eagerneſs, and rallied up his broken and flying Regiments, with ſo much courage and heat, and good example, that he made all the *French* at laſt reſolve either to vanquiſh or dye with him. The Baron *de Syrop* one of the beſt reſolved men in his Army did ſecond him extraordinary well in this fight, and juſtly merited a Marſhalls Staffe for that eminent Service; but he miſſed that due recompence, and all other advantages ſince, rather by misfortune then any want of deſert, that dayes actions having proclaimed his worth to all the world. Beſides the Battel of *Rocroy*, which was

both his Maiden attempt and Maſterpiece; he hath gain'd three other Victories, two in *Germany*, at *Fribourgh* and *Nordlingen*: He alſo took *Philipsburgh* in 18 days, which had withſtood a Royal Seige for 18. moneths, and ſaved it ſelf from the proſperous valour of the Great *Guſtavus*. The laſt Battell he won was that of *Lens*, the Joy and Triumph for which victory was ſilenced by the diſorder of the *Baracadoes*, where the whole Kingdom was in a confuſion, moſt people in Arms, and the Kings Palace almoſt beſieged; all which uproar happened about *Monſieur Bronſtet*, a Councellor in Parliament, who had been that day arreſted upon his vigorous proceedings on ſome points in the behalf of the people. The *Pariſians* in this action plainly violated all authority through their obſtinacy; obliging their Miniſters to ſurrender up the Priſoner with two others that were taken with him, and in this grea heat of theirs

theirs, they remained three whole days and nights in Arms; nor would they be appeaſed till he was reſtored, whom they called the Protector of the People, and had brought him back with triumph and general acclamations in the Kings own Coach.

The Prince imployed all his courage to revenge theſe ſeditious acts; and his reſolve being fixt to beſiege the City, he went out thence in the night with the whole Court, leaving thoſe that remained in a horrible conſternation, but after much adoe, things being brought to an accommodation, the Court returned to *Paris*; and the fruit of all the Princes Labours came to this, that he drew the general *Odium* and hatred of the Citizens upon himſelf by his being ſo forward and buſie to endeavour their chaſtiſement; However the Prince having ſerved the Court ſo faithfully in all occaſions, thought he had reaſon to expect ſome conſiderable recompence; and being obliging,

obliging, active, and reſtleſs, he after preſſes the Cardinal in favour of ſome of his Relations for ſome Command or Office. The Cardinal thinking to remove him from any Vicinity to the Court, preſents him with the Government of *Guienne* in lieu of that of *Burgondy*; which the Prince readily gave way to, as well becauſe it is more honourable, as becauſe he hoped to keep the better correſpondence and intelligence with the *Sieur de Marſin*, Lieutenant General in *Cattalonia*, who was his Creature.

But this not being enough to ſecure him from the private attempts of his Enemies, they aſſaulted his Coach on the *Pont-Neuf*, in diſguiſe, ſhot into it, and wounded a Page, who then ſate in the Princes Seat. The Prince made a diligent ſearch after theſe Aſſaſſinates, and ſome jealouſies there were of *Monſieur de Beauford*, and the Cardinal *de Retz*: but whilſt he was laying Amuſcade to intrap ſome of the Accompli-

ces,

ces, he never imagined they had pitched their Toyls to take him. In the accompliſhing whereof *Mazarine* ſhewed an extraordinary dexterity, and made uſe to purpoſe of his Cardinal Virtue Diſſimulation: For the Duke of *Orleans* the Coadjutor of the Parliament, the Dutcheſs of *Clerrenſe* and himſelf having deſigned the Impriſonment, not only of this Prince, but alſo thoſe of *Conty* and *Longueville* his Brother, and Brother in Law. The Contrivance was not carried ſo cloſe, but that it took wind, and rumoured amongſt the People, whereupon the ſaid Princes agreed amongſt themſelves never to appear at the Council altogether. However *Mazarine* well feigned himſelf a ſtranger to any ſuch Reſolution; And finally with a moſt ſubtile Artifice he ſo ordered the matter, that the Prince himſelf prepared the Guards under pretext to ſeize one *Coutures*, and ſo became Inſtrumental to his own Impriſonment. The day appoint-

appointed for this daring Action was the 18. of *January* 1650. on which very morning the Prince coming in to the Cardinals Apartment in the Inſtant that Monſieur *de Lionne* was writing the Warrant for his Commitment, the Cardinal ſhewed not the leaſt alteration in his Countenance, but received him with all demonſtrations of affection and cordial Friendſhip: And *Condy* complaining of the Brute ſpread through the City, that he was not his true Friend, but ſought his Ruine; *Mazarine* with the greateſt proteſtations of Sincerity aſſured him of the Eſteem he had for him, and of his affectionate and Loyal correſpondence, redoubling ſtill his Aſſeverations, that he never had the leaſt thought of acting any thing to his prejudice or diſſatisfaction, and yet at the ſame time *De Lionne* was writing the Order.

To intice the Duke of *Longueville* to tranſgreſs the agreement made with his Brothers in Law; they made him believe

elieve that the affairs concerning the Marqueſs of *Beveron*, his great Con-dent, ſhould that evening be debated; o that for his care and favour to his riend, he forgot his own concern, nd notwithſtanding Monſieur *Priolo* dviſed him (as the Princeſs had done er Sons) not to go to Council that day, et would he not be perſwaded, ſo that ll three came thither, one after ano-her, where being arrived, The *Sieur de Cominges* Lieutenant of the Queens Guards entered immediately into the Gallery with the *Sieur de Guitault* his Unckle, and *Croiſſy* who told the Prin-ces the Orders they had to ſecure their Perſons, who ſtanding amaz'd at ſuch news, requeſted to ſpeak with the Queen, or the Cardinal, which being denied, they were conſtrained to diſ-cend by the back Stairs that leads to the Garden, without the leaſt noiſe or ſuſ-picion given to any, and ſo were carri-ed away in a Coach with a ſtrong Guard of Horſe to the *Boys de Vincennes*

Never

Never did ſo great a heart ſo patiently ſubmit to confinement, himſelf directed the beſt way to that place, which he had found out upon an occaſion of carrying ſome Guns thither during the troubles of *Paris*, which could not be drawn the other way by reaſon of the deapneſs of it.

About thirteen Months afterwards he was releaſed upon the Intrigue between the Cardinal *d' Retz* and the Parliament; a Letter which he writ with a black lead Pen, and which was ſigned by the Prince of *Canty* and the Duke of *Longueville*, his Brothers and Companions in reſtraint, being preſented to the Parliament to whom it was directed, does very much contribute to his Releaſe. He hath ever ſince been very Jealous of that Cardinal, and rather adventures to withdraw himſelf into *Flanders* then to fall again into his hands. But although he ever was his Enemy, yet he never ſpake any ill of him; only he would ſometimes

times let his Friends know he did not approve of his Conduct; He was saying once, That there were three persons in *France* that made much noiſe; one was the Marſhal of *Turrenne*, who was the beſt, and moſt prudent Captain of thoſe times, but yet had been unfortunate: Another the Cardinal *Mazarine* who was the ableſt in the world for Council, but the greateſt coward alive, the laſt was himſelf, who had neithet of thoſe two perfections, but yet was much happier then either of them: He is long ſince returned to his Duty, and yields his obedience with ſo much ſubmiſſion and adherence, that it is apparent he had no quarrel with his Maſter, but all his diſcontent aroſe from *Mazarine*, with whom he was again preſently reconciled. He is Brave, Generous, Learned, and active as any man alive, nor does he want diſcretion when occaſion calls for it.

He is now at the Head of a very great

great Army in the *Netherlands*, giving every day large proofs of his great Spirit and prudent Conduct, particularly at that desperate pass over the *Rhyne* in *June* 1672. near *Tolhugs* where his Gallantry appeared so high, that the world might have counted him more then Mortal, if a dangerous wound there received had not testified his Humanity, but he was happily cured, and returned again to the Camp in *September* following, still thirsty in pursuit of further Glory.

CHAP.

CAP. VIII.

The Character and Portraicture of the Duke de Enguien.

HE is a young Prince not at all wanting of that courage and ſpirit of his Anceſtors; he is prompt and active, and keeps an abſolute authority over all thoſe that are committed to him: Yet hath he Allay enough to temper his heat, and do all things with temperance and circumſpection: He delights much in Hunting, even to the diſcompoſing of himſelf ſometimes, as he did at *Fountainbleau*: He hath been a hard Student, and ſpeaks divers languages; He hates great Ceremonies and tedious diſcourſes, and gives quick diſpatch to thoſe that addreſs themſelves to him about buſineſs; he promiſes very much for the future, and hath both heart and capacity enough to imitate his Fathers exploits of War.

He does every thing very gracefully and without any affectation, he takes the upper hand of his Father, for what reaſon I know not, though ſome attribute it to a paternal humility and goodneſs, which I moſt incline to; as others ſay that it ariſes from the conſideration of his Nobility, which augments the more, by how much it is the older and more diſtant from its Original, others imagine it is only for his Fathers convenience, who thinks that place in the Coach leſs eaſie, holding this Maxim, That it is the Perſon that gives the dignity to the Place, not the Place to the Perſon. As may be obſerved in the Queen Mother, who ever rides in the fore part of the Coach. His knowledge is great in Poetry, he taking a delight to read, and remember things that are exquiſite in that kind. Every ordinary divertiſement does not reliſh with him, but there muſt be ſomething more then common in them to gain his approbation. He anſwers any Philo-

ſophica

ſophical Queſtion with a great deal of Wit and Judgment, and would pleaſe himſelf very much with a magnificent Train, ſtately Balls and Maſques, and all other ſplendid appearances; if his Father did not moderate his Inclinations a little, and reform his expences, to the juſt meaſure of decency, and the quality of his Illuſtrious birth. He is alſo at preſent in the Campaigne where he Commands under the Prince his Father; his Dutcheſs was brought to bed of a Son at St. *Germains* in *July* laſt.

As for the Princeſs of *Conty*'s Wife, the late Prince of that name, ſhe dyed the fourth of *February* laſt, and the King to expreſs his eſteem of her great worth, hath been pleaſed to declare he will take a particular care of the Education of her Sons, the Prince *de Conty* of eleven years old, and the Prince *de la Roche Sur You*, about eight years old, and that they ſhall be brought up with the *Dauphin*.

She was Daughter of Count *Martinorzi*, and a Sister to the Great Cardinal *Mazarine*; Nature endow'd her with a large stock, but her Signal Devotion made her contemn it. Her Alms and Piety none can be ignorant of that has heard any thing of *France*.

CHAP.

CAP. IX.

Of the Court in General, the Louvre, and the Precedencies of the Princes.

HAving thus (*labenti calamo*) given ſome brief account of the Royal Family, and chief Princes of the Blood, before we deſcend to treat particularly of the diſtinct Officers and Miniſters of this Puiſſant Crown. Let us take a ſummary view (as in a Landskip) of the Court in General, which conſidering the almoſt infinite number of the Nobles and Gentry, with the multiplicity and greatneſs of their Offices and Magnificence of the preſent King, may ſeem to challenge precedency before any Court in *Europe*; yet for order and plentiful proviſion of the Countryes, but eſpecially for the free and noble entertainment of Strangers, we muſt acknowledge it no way comparable with that of *Great Brittain*. The Court is com-

monly reſident (unleſs on extraordinary occaſions, or ſome ſhort intervalls of Divertiſement) at the *Louvre* in *Paris*. A Pallace ſince the late unhappy Fire in the Eſcurial without controverſie, (and as it is generally believed before) the moſt ſumptuous and ſtately in the World; It takes its name, *quaſe L'œure* (the work) Κάτ εξοχήν, by way of Excellence, as being the rareſt piece of Architecture that Antiquity was acquainted with; it has been from time to time in building and beautifying ever ſince the year 1214. The great Hall was not finiſhed till the year 1548. The Apartment over againſt the *Thuilleries* was built by *Katherine d' Medices*, *Anno Dom.* 1564. The other ſide on the right hand as you go in, was built by *Lewis* the XIII. And all the buildings from the great Door in the middle in which the Council *Des Finances* ſits, *&c.* The deſign or Model now intended by his Majeſty is to make four ſpacious Courts, where 6000 men may

may be drawn up in *Battalia*, and to contrive apartments convenient and ſufficient to lodge the whole Royal Family, beſides the Principal Officers of State, and their dependants; That ſo the Grandure of the Court conſtellated in ſuch an Auguſt aſſembly, may ſhine in one intire view, more conſpicuous then now, when (like ſcattered Diamonds) it appears in ſeveral parts diſperſed.

To this purpoſe he hath rebuilt the Dome at the corner of his Chamber, and the Gallery of Pictures (defaced by Fire in *Feb.* 1661.) and made it much more ſpacious and beautiful than it was before. He hath rebuilt the *Thuilleries* alſo, and is continually at work about the Portall and other apartments, ſo that we reaſonably ſuppoſe when it is finiſhed, it will for the Regularity of the buildings, rich adornments, and ingenious Architecture, ſurpaſs all that the height of art or greatneſs hath yet produced in the reſt of the Univerſe.

To enter with a Coach into this ſtately Pallace, is the particular priviledge only of perſons of the Supremeſt quality; and to the Caſtle of the *Louvre* (as to the reſt of the Royal houſes) there belongeth a Captaine whoſe Salary is 1200 *Luivers* out of the Receipts of *Paris*.

The numerous and pompous Train belonging to his Majeſty may be comprehended under theſe three Heads. 1. The multiplicity of Princes. 2. Such as the neceſſary Officers of State require. 3. Such as for his Majeſties pleaſure or the Ornament of the Court are conſtantly attending. The moſt fixed (like ſome brighter Stars ſtill following the Sun) are the Queen, the Princes of the Blood, and ſome forraign Princes, who either come (as *Sheba* to *Solomon*) only to Viſit and Admire the greatneſs of this Triumphant King, as the Incomparable Queen *Chriſtiana*, and moſt Religious King *Caſmur* did ſoon after their reſpective reſigna-

reſignateores of their Crowns, or ſuch who chuſe conſtantly to reſide here, as preferring the Honour of being under this Empire above the Command of other Dominions, or the ſubjection of other Monarchs; yet, ſo highly do the Princes of the blood of *France* value their condition, though but Subjects in this Court, that thoſe of the blood Royal never did, nor ever will give precedency to any other Subject Prince, nor to any of his Ambaſſadors, only to Crowned heads when preſent.

Of this we have a cloud of Examples as between *Monſieur* and the Duke of *Savoy*; to whom his Royal Highneſs would not give the Right hand, even when he came to his own Lodgings; which abſolutely hindered the intervein between thoſe two Princes. Its true that *Monſieur* yielded to an equality with the Prince of *Denmark*; but it was in reſpect of the Infallible pretences he hath to be King of his Native Country of which he now is in poſſeſſion.

poſſeſſion. But this muſt be noted, that he would not however yield to any more then an equality, and for this cauſe they never came together.

Another conteſt of Precedency hath likewiſe been ſtarted between ſtrangers and Forreign Princes, and the Dukes of *Paris*, Theſe pretended a right as well as the Princes of the blood to go before forreign Princes, eſpecially at great Solemnites, where they pretend to repreſent Sovereign perſons by virtue of their dignities, which are undoubtedly the firſt and higheſt in the Kingdom. 'Tis true they have heretofore been Soveraigns, and yet always Subjects or Vaſſals to the King, being obliged to render Homage for what they held of the Crown. Their riſe is attributed to *Hugh Capet*; for that Prince to make himſelf King, agreed to beſtow his Dutches Pairies to thoſe Great Lords who were moſt able to oppoſe him in his advancement to the Throne. This made them ſo potent, that

that having once declared to the Duke of *Aquitaine* that he could not approve of his intents of making War upon the Duke of *Anjou*, and the Duke little regarding his reſentment, the King bidding ſome body ask him, *Who it was that made him Duke of Aquitaine?* He replyed with much haughtineſs, *Thoſe that made him King.* And although they are now perfectly ſubmitted to Regal authority, yet they are careful of preſerving the remainders of their Grandure towards forraign Princes; whereupon many of them would not appear at the entrance of the King and Queen into *Paris* after their Marriage, becauſe the Count *de Soiſſons* of the houſe of *Savoy*, would not yield then the precedency, and rank they claim in all Royal Ceremonies by vertue of their Dignities. But what greatneſs ſoever theſe Nobles of *France* do attribute to themſelves, yet there are others that do contend with them for precedency, and go already in equal rank,

having no leſs authority in the Kingdome then they. For the *French Monarchs* to maintain an equal poiſe and temperament in the State, have always equally conſidered Valour and Juſtice, and for this reſpect have made Gentlemen of the Robe as well as of the Sword, having allowed them the ſame priviledges, advantages and Innuminents without any diſtinction; it being indubitable that a State conſiſts equally of Power and Juſtice. The Sword men however have ſtill attributed ſomething of preeminency to themſelves; but thoſe of the long Robe have wiſely taken the Superiority on their parts, of which they do not vaunt, though in effect they diſpoſe abſolutely of the Eſtates, Lines, and Honour of the others by an Authority of the Crown, wherewith they Shelter themſelves, ſetting upon the *Royal Lillies* as Judges of the the greateſt Peers and Princes of the Blood, who are bound to ſtand to their Sentence, and

and come in at their ſummons to anſwer for themſelves.

I remember an example during the laſt troubles in the perſon of *Monſieur* the Prince, they had given him ſome cauſe to apprehend he might be again confined, though but newly out of priſon, which occaſioned his retreat to *St. Maur*. The Parliament deputed two Councellers to go to this Prince, and invite him to come and ſhew the reaſons for his retirement to the Parliament. He comes accompanied with his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Conty*, the Princes of *Nemours*, *Guiſe*, and other Lords that aſſembled themſelves. There the firſt Preſident addreſſing his Speech to the Prince, boldly reproved him for withdrawing himſelf turmultuouſly from *Paris*, and told him, That he would make him reſponſable for all the diſorders that ſhould happen. Thoſe actions of his being but like the Alarms to a Civil war, during the Kings Minority, it being well known at Court

Court that he kept ſecret intelligence with the Kings Enemies, and cauſed ſeveral places to be Fortified, amongſt which *Bellgarde* was one; to which the Prince replyed with as much heat, That if any diſorders did happen in the Kingdome, themſelves would be the only cauſers of it, to which they had already given birth. That for his part he deteſted the deſigns of any ſuch diſturbance in his ſoul; And for the correſpondence they mentioned he held with the Enemy, it was falſe, nor could they produce the leaſt Witneſs againſt him; there being as little verity alſo in what they alleadged touching *Bellgarde* which they particularly objected, concerning which he vowed and proteſted both to his Royal Highneſs and the Court, that there had not been one Shovel full of Earth removed to any ſuch intent; upon which the firſt Preſident with as much confidence as he began, reſumed his Speech, and told him, That indeed his words were good

and

and plauſible, but yet many times mens words and intentions look contrary wayes, as his were ſuſpected to doe; and then proceeded to reprove him in theſe terms. It is very laudable to ſee the Prince of *Conde* keep within his Palace in the *Fan* and *Burghd*, *S. Germains*, and not vouchſafe to go over the new Bridge to wait upon the King his Lord and Maſter. This looks like an intrenching and Barricadoing ones ſelf on the other ſide of the River againſt the *Louvre*; and what will Strangers ſay, Sir, when they hear of ſuch proceedings of the Prince of *Conde* towards the King? The Prince replyed again as ſharply as at the beginning, That His Royal Highneſs had given him caution not to do it, and would not undertake for the ſecurity of his perſon, the Cardinal *Mazarine* ruling ſtill in the hearts of the Court, where his enemies were yet the ſtrongeſt party, and threatned him with a ſecond Impriſonment. But that he ſtill muſt attribute all the diſorders

ders and diſturbances that might happen, to their negligence, unleſs they would acquaint the King and Queen with his juſt Reaſons and moſt humble Remonſtrances. This conteſt betwixt the Preſidents and Dukes and Pades of *France* for precedency hath been of late ſtirred up more then ever, upon ſome accidents happening in a general Proceſſion. The Preſident *de Meſmes* Footmen not long ſince being the more numerous, took place of the Duke of *Briſacs* upon which there enſued a great quarrel, and debate; but the Dukes were in fine conſtrain'd to yeild to the number and ſtrength of the others; upon which the Dukes preferred their complaints, with a great deal of heat, having demanded for Juſtice againſt them, each of them made their own defence, and the Dukes have produced their *Manifeſto*, and preſented it to the King to have a deciſion of it, which affair ſeems poſſible to be thus accomodated, that the Preſident ſhall have

have Precedency in the Parliament; but ſhall any where elſe give it to all Dukes and Peers, eſpecially at extraordinary Ceremonies, and triumphant ſhews, where the Sword ſeems to claim a Right above the Long Robe.

CHAP X.

Of the Houſes of Longueville, Guiſe, *&c.*

THe Family of *Longueville*, although deſcended from *John Count de Dunois*, a Natural Son of the Duke of *Orleance*, hath been declared capable of ſucceeding to the *Crown*, having aſſiſted that unparrallel'd Virago *Joan* of *Orleans*, more than any in wreſting the Kingdom out of the hands of the *Engliſh*, who had almoſt wholly ſubdued it in the days of *Charles* the VII, in *February* 1670. The *Count de St. Paul*, took upon himſelf (with the Kings approbation) the quality of Duke of *Longueville*, which his elder Brother had the day before (together with his whole eſtate to a very great value) transferred unto him, whilſt himſelf being turned *Jeſuite*

chuſe

chuſes to ſpend the reſidue of his days in a Devout and retired Life, and content only with the Title of *Abbe D'orleans*, willingly abandons all the glittering advantages of his Birth; his Brother on whom he hath conferred the title, is a Prince of the greateſt hopes in the World, a very graceful perſon, of much wit, courage, and learning, a great Lover of Arts and Sciences, performing his Exerciſes with that dexterity that all admire him. In fine, he is one that promiſes to be nothing leſs than his great Anceſtor, who rendred this Kingdom ſuch eminent and extraordinary ſervices.

There are none in the leaſt acquainted with the *French* Hiſtory, can be ignorant of the Grandeur of the Houſe of *Guiſe*, under the laſt Reigns, *viz. Henry* the II. *Charles* the IX. *Henry* the III. but of late it has declined both in wealth and Reputation. The laſt Duke of *Guiſe* dyed the 30 of *July* 1671. and was buried at *Joinville* (the uſual place

of Interment of that Illuſtrious Family) leaving behind him only a Son of about 12 moneths old; But there are extant ſome younger Brothers of the houſe of *Lorraine*. Amongſt others, the *Count d' Harcourt* of eminent note, a Gentleman frank, haughty, and valiant, as he hath ſhewed himſelf in ſeveral occaſions, eſpecially before *Turin*, againſt the Marqueſs *d' Eguux*, who had invited the Ladies of that City to ſee him make a Breakfaſt of the *French*, but ſuch overweening ſpirits are commonly moſt obnoxious to that ruine, with which their pride threatens others. He was himſelf ſoundly beaten, and his Army ſcatter'd by this couragious Count *Harcourt*, who had not above 7000 men againſt 15000; he hath the Office of Grand *Eſcuyer* of *France*, and the Count of *Armagnac* his Son the Reverſion of it confirmed to him; his Daughter the Lady *Marie Angelique Henriette de Lorraine*, was contracted in *February* 1670. to the Duke of *Cadavall* o

the

the Houſe of *Bragance* in *Portugall*.

He who at preſent bears the Title of the Count of *Soiſſons* is the youngeſt Son of the deceaſed Prince *Thomas* of *Savoy*, and the Princeſs of *Carignan* Daughter of the true houſe of the *Soiſſons*; he is well ſhap'd, mild and civil, and is, as it were, the head of the Family, his eldeſt Brother being both Deaf and Dumb, he married one of Cardinal *Mazarines* Neeces, by which means he got very much in favour; He injoyed the Command of Collonel of the *Swiſſers*, which is one of the handſomeſt imployments about the Court; but in this preſent Royal Expedition, is one of the Lieutenant Generals in the Army, which His Majeſty commands in perſon.

There are other Lords who take upon them the Title of Princes, as the Princes of *Bovillon* or *Sedan*, *dela Rochefaucalt*, *de Marſillac*, *de Tarrante*, &c. Amongſt whom, the moſt conſi-

derable for glorious Exploits is the Marſhall *Turenne*, younger Son of the Family of *Bovillon*, a Perſon of great Conduct and admirable Judgement, prudent in the fury of a Battel, and fearleſs in the midſt of danger and attempts of the greateſt peril. And though fortune (who delights to baffle prudence and put ſome checks to the moſt daring courages) hath not always crown'd his undertakings with that ſucceſs they merrited, yet in the opinion of the moſt knowing in the Art Military, he is eſteemed one of the greateſt Captains this Age can boaſt of; He is a Perſon very punctual in his word, and glories in this, that he never failed of his promiſe to any one, which begets a great deal of credit and aſſurance towards him, and yet he may be ſaid of late to have deceived all the world, for having from his infancy profeſt the Reformed Religion, and been a great ſupport to the *Hugenot* party. Not long ſince (upon I know not what Motives) he

he abandon'd that profeſſion, and caſt himſelf into the Arms of the Church of *Rome*; He is now at the Head of a great Army in the *Netherlands*.

There is likewiſe the Marſhal *Gramont*, Soveraign of *Bidache*, who is one of the ableſt for Councel in matter of war in the Kingdom, and wants not for courage at a time of need, but being now grown old, and (the neceſſary reſult of that) weak, he has not long ſince reſigned his Command of *Collonel* of the *French* Infantry of Guards to the Duke *de Fuillade* in conſideration of 40000. Liuvres.

This is that famous Monſieur *de Fevillade*, whoſe name is ſo well known in the *Turkiſh* Empire, where after a thouſand brave Actions done for the honour and ſervice of the King his Maſter, he chaſed the *Infidello* out of *Hungary* by thoſe gallant *French* Troops he commanded, who imitating his valour, routed an almoſt innumerable army, compoſed of the flower of the

Muſubmen. He is deſcended of the Illuſtrious Houſe of *d' Buſton*, conſiderable for the production of many *Hero's*, and His Majeſty did him the Honour to receive him in perſon into this charge ſo much the more glorious ſince it intitles thoſe that enjoy it, to the Honours payable to the Children of *France.*

The Duke of St. *Agnan* is a Perſon that hath ſignalized himſelf in divers encounters for His Majeſties Service, and verified it in his own perſon, That true gallantry does not debaſe a couragious Heart; He is the moſt obliging Gentleman in the whole world, from whom I could never hear any one ſay that he came diſſatisfied, if he be neceſſitated to refuſe your requeſt, he ſhews ſuch important Reaſons for it, and does it with ſo much ſweetneſs of language and deportment, that his very denials do oblige them; no man loves Learning, or Perſons of Ingenuity more than himſelf, and ſo well verſed he is, That ſe-

veral

veral very handſome things have been compoſed by him, amongſt which is a Comedy made to divert the Court in the Kings progreſs to *Bretagne*, written in *French* in one nights time, at His Majeſties Command; He is highly cheriſhed by the King for his gallant wit, and generous inclinations, and indeed 'tis fit, ſo brave a man ſhould be in favour with ſo great a Monarch, whom he cannot but inſpire with noble Sentiments, ſince all he either ſaith or doth is honeſt and worthy. The Count St. *Aignan* his Son, is firſt Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the King, he Married the younger of Monſieur *Calberts* Daughters, in the year *1666.* and was in *1669.* imployed as Envoy Extraordinary to condole with their Majeſties of Great Brittain for the death of the Queen Mother of that Crown.

The Duke of *Novailles* comes of Illuſtrious Extraction, derived from the ancient Nobility, and a family that hath

hath ever been remarkable for their fidelity and conſtant adherence to the intereſt of their King. He is one of the 4 Captains of his Majeſties Lifeguards, and moſt commonly hath the command of the *Louvre*, attending His Majeſties perſon; he rides in the Boot of the Coach with the Battoon in his hand, and though he is one of the moſt daring Soldiers in the Nation, and as valiant as any of theſe times, yet no man is endued with more weakneſs or modeſty than he, ſo obliging, that where ever he can do a good office it is performed ſo frankly and nobly, either to friends, or even to ſtrangers, that he lays a double tye of gratitude upon them, ariſing as much from the manner as the thing it ſelf.

The Duke of *Mazarine* was ſon of the Marſhal *de la Milleraye*, great Maſter of the Ordnance, a very virtuous pious man, who (as 'tis ſaid) in his greener years had thoughts of becoming a Religious Fryar, but Cardinal *Maza-*

Mazarine beholding him as the perſon to whom he intended to leave his great Wealth, Name and Arms, upon which condition he Married his Neece; he thereby is become Rich and Potent, his Dutcheſs not ſatisfied to cahabit with him, obtained leave of the King in the year 1670. to go to *Rome* with her Brother the Duke of *Nevers*, having a penſion of 24000. Liuvres aſſigned her for her Husbands life, who conſented to her departure.

CHAP.

CAP. XI.

Of the Great Almoner of France, *the Chancellor, Preſident of Parliament, &c.*

THe Office of Great Almoner of *France*, is counted, *Solſtitium Honorum*, the Zenith or higheſt pitch of all Honours, Created firſt by *Francis* the I. in favour of Cardinal *Antonio Mendon*; he Adminiſters the Oath of Fidelity to the King at his Inauguration, and takes it of all the other Eccleſiaſticks, whether Biſhops or Archbiſhops of *France*, Grand Pryors of *Aquitaine*, *Auvergne*, *Champaigne*, and other the moſt conſiderable Abbies. He delivers the Priſoners from their bondage upon ſolemn Feſtivals or days of Coronation, and the like extraordinary occaſions, he diſpoſes of the whole ſtock of the Kings Alms, and exerciſes all theſe Functions without any dependance

dence upon others, but can communicate his power to whomſoever he pleaſeth. The late Deceaſed Cardinal *Antonio Barberinio*, enjoyed this place, ſince whoſe death it hath been conferred on the Cardinal *Bovillon*, formerly Abbot of *Albrett*, and Brother to the Duke of *Bullion*, who on the 26. of *December* 1671. in the preſence of His Majeſty, took the Oath uſually on that occaſion, and doth now attend His Majeſty in this Campaigne in the quality of grand Almoner, as the Archbiſhop of *Rheims* likewiſe does in that of Maſter of the Chappel Royal.

Monſieur Pierce Seignior, late Chancellor of *France*, dying at *Verſailes* in *January*, 1671. having ſerved this Crown in that eminent imploy about 40 years before his Deceaſe, returned the Seal to the King by his Son in Law, the Duke of *Coaſlin*; After which the King retained the ſame in his own hands till his ſetting forward in this Expedition againſt the *Hollander*,

der, and then made choice of the *Sieur d' Alegree*, to be Lord Keeper, who accordingly received the great Seal of the King, but not to be uſed without her Majeſties direction ; This Office of Chancellor is the chief of all Judicature, and is uſually beſtowed on ſuch as have waded through the lower employments of the Long Robe, and acquired good skill in the management of publick Affairs, who then according to their abilities, for encouragement and reward of their induſtry and merit are called up to this Soveraign degree of Honour.

The firſt Preſident of Parliament, is, *Monſieur de la Mignon*, deſcended from a Family of the Long Robe, it is an office very conſiderable, which can only be attained unto by merit and ability, it being never ſold no more then the Chancellors place, as being not to be valued at its worth. He repreſents the Kings perſon in Parliament, and is head of a Soveraign Court of Juſtice ; He

He was a fellow Preſident long before he arrived to this chief dignity; He is eloquent without affectation, learned without ambition, and one of the diſcreeteſt heads in the Nation. He adheres moſt ſtrictly to the Royal Authority, and receives all orders from His Majeſty with a great deal of veneration and zeal, to put them in execution. In brief, he is a perſon of a moſt even temper in all his actions, and none knows better on what occaſions, and how far to moderate and allay the ſeverity of Juſtice with the ſweets of Mercy, being a perſon of ſo good a Nature, and ſo paſſionate a Lover of Peace and Quietneſs, as well in the State as in the Church, That it may not unduly be ſaid of him, That under his Majeſty, he is a Father to his Country, on whom he chearfully beſtows all his cares and labours, in rendring with an impartial hand every one what is due to him,

cheri-

cheriſhing the good, and puniſhing the wicked, which are the chief Pillars of a State, ſo that the King has reaſon to relye upon him for that part of his Government, which he Adminiſters with an unbyaſſed integrity.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Prime Miniſters, Monſieur Colbert, *and* Monſieur *Tellier.*

AS in Watches and other *Automata* there are principal and Maſter wheeles that put all the reſt into Motion; ſo in Government there muſt neceſſarily be ſome in whom Rulers muſt confide, and commit the diſpoſe of many things to their prudent management, it being an Axiome as old as Policy it ſelf, That a Prince cannot Reign without Miniſters, it is God alone who can be fully happy in himſelf, and his ſole Prerogative to operate without Inſtruments who doth act without Labour; The Gods of this World ſtand in need of their Angels and ſubſervient ſpirits; for as the moſt quick ſighted eye can never ſee it ſelf but by Reflection, ſo the moſt piercing judgments want perſpicuity

ſpicuity, when it concerns their own Intereſts, never was any ſo ſtrong, who by his own ſtrength could bear the burthen of the whole Government. Never was there any ſo jealous of his Authority, as to be able to raigne alone, or to be indeed a Monarch, taking the word in the rigor of its ſignification; did not Kings truſt to the ſupport of many, and call their friends to their ſuccour, the multitude of cares which from all parts aſſaults them, would not afford them liberty to breath, the Crowd of Affairs would ſtifle them at the very firſt audience.

There are ſeveral degrees of Servants, which all have a place in the Adminiſtration of a Kingdom; there are ſpirits of a mean capacity which dis-intangle, prepare, and diſpoſe affairs; theſe are fit to begin the work, they make way and remove the difficulties which embroil things, theſe are imployed by the Prince every day, and he diſcharges himſelf on them only of the groſſer

groſſer functions of his Royalty; others there are of a greater elevation, whom he may truſt in more important employments, and afford a more noble ſhare in his deſigns. Theſe govern under him and with Him, nor are they ill Pilots in ſweet ſerene times, or on thoſe Seas which ſuffer but little agitation. But oh! how happy is that Prince, and how indulg'd by Heaven, that meets with ſpirits of the firſt rank, Men

——Queis meliore Luto finxit præcardia Titan.

Whom Titan *with a gentle Ray*
Hath formed of a purer Clay.

Souls equall to intelligences in light, in activity, in force, in ſublimeneſs; men whom Heaven creates expreſly and ſends Extraordinarily to prevent or repell the evils of their ages, to direct or calm the ſtorms of their Countries. Theſe are the Tutelar Angels of King-

doms, and the familiar ſpirits of Kings; they are the ſeconds to *Alexanders* and the right hands of the *Caſars*, they eaſe the Prince in all his toils, partaking with him, ſaving diſquiets, without which there would be no tranquillity in the world; *France* of late hath been moſt happy in a ſucceſſion of theſe excellent men; Firſt, the great *Richelieu*, like a good *Genius* aroſe, and with the ſole power of his Politick Councells, Buoy'd up the Nation that was ready to ſink. Next, the incomparable *Mazarine* (like a ſecond *Atlas*) ſupported the tottering Crown, and ſetled it firm on the head of the Infant King, and ſince his diſſolution, the late deceaſed *de Lyonne*, and thoſe ſtill unſilenced Oracles, *Monſieur Colbert* and *Monſieur Tellier* have ſucceeded, like thoſe Golden Branches the Poets ſpeaks of,

Unoq; avulſo non deficit alter.

Mon-

Monſieur Colbert is the Son of an eminent Citizen of *Rheins*, but thoſe who are very well vers'd in Genealogies affirm, that he is deſcended from one of the Nobleſt Families in *Scotland*, he was firſt under *Monſieur Tellier*, the Secretary of State, and during the late diſtractions when by the accurſed Influences of I know not what, ill Planets moſt Nations were poſſeſt with, the mad Devil of Rebellion, and would needs ſave themſelves by flinging their Pilots over board, when the Cardinal being forced to abſent the Court, retiring into *Germany*, having inquired of *Monſieur Tellier* for ſome perſon whom he might confide in, to intruſt with ſome Jewels of a very great value, and certain conſiderable ſums of mony, *Monſieur Tellier* named *Monſieur Colbert* to him as a very honeſt confiding man, whoſe Fidelity he was well acquainted with, who having a Houſe at *Rheins*, juſt upon the Road betwixt

Paris and *Cologne*, the Cardinal left in his keeping the chiefeſt of his Treaſure, which he laid up for his laſt reſerve, and found this the moſt convenient place that could be to diſpoſe of it as occaſion might require. His Eminence lodged two nights at his Houſe, and appointed him to receive and convey all his Letters of correſpondence, which he either diſpatcht to, or received from Court, which Commerce he was the fitter to drive, being then not generally known; of which he acquitted himſelf with ſo much exactneſs, integrity, and ſucceſs, that he deſerved to be entruſted with matters of more importance. And indeed, from that time he grew much in favour with the Cardinal, who being recalled into *France*, and happily reſetled at Court, deſired to have him from *Monſieur Tellier*, and made him Intendant of his Houſe, which he governed till his Death, to the great ſatis-

ſatisfaction of that Grand Miniſter. Inſomuch, that the Cardinal upon his death bed, and in his Will and Teſtament, whereof he was Executor, recommended him particularly to the King, intreating His Majeſty to make uſe of him as a Perſon of a tryed Ability and Faith. The King hath found him ſuch an one indeed, according to his own deſire, and the fitteſt man in the whole Nation to inſpect his Treaſury, and hath likewiſe honoured him with the office of chief Surveyor of his buildings and Royal Houſes, but eſpecially does very frequently communicate the weightieſt affairs of State unto him.

He is inclinably devoted to the will and Service of his Maſter, a Perſon without any thing of vain-glory or boaſting, moderate in expences, and one that willingly ſacrifices all his pleaſures and divertiſements to the Intereſt of his Country, and buſineſs

of importance. He is active and vigilant, constant and inviolable in any thing of his duty, avoiding all, making of parties and Caballs, not treating with any body without the Kings knowledge or expres order. He seems not to thirst much after the Amassing much Riches for himself, but is infinitely diligent and active in heaping up Treasure for his Master, in clearing and redeeming the ancient Demesnes which have long been ingaged, and preserving the Revenues of the Crown. And being well versed in ordering these things, he fills the Kings Coffers, and augments his daily income, having by these prudent means already brought in many Millions which were concealed, detained, and unjustly converted to other uses, not fearing the ill will of any to do his Royal Master Service, relying wholly upon the Justice and Power of a Monarch able to protect him against any Adversaries.

ſaries. In fine, this excellent perſon hath been imployed in the moſt arduous and difficult Affairs, Treaties, Councells, and Negotiations, which he hath ever diſpatcht to His Majeſties very great ſatisfaction, and his own reputation and honour.

Monſieur Tellier is deſcended of a Family of the long Robe, and raiſed himſelf to the height he is now at, as much as by his own dilligence and conduct, as by the favour of Cardinal *Richelieu*, who made him chief Maſter of Requeſts; He is of a friendly, diſcreet, and prudent temper, and one that underſtands Millitary Affairs as well as any man in the Kingdom; I mean as to the manner how to keep up and maintain an Army, what the charge will amount to, according to the number raiſed, and the like; which knowledge he hath acquired by a very long experience, he hath maintained himſelf unblamable in his

Offices

Offices and Truſts, and was but feignedly diſgraced or ſet aſide during the inteſtine troubles. For the Prince complaining that the Cardinal (though baniſhed) ſtill ruled at Court, by means of his Creatures, amongſt whom this *Monſieur Tellier*, and *Monſieur de Lyonne*, were accounted Principal. The Queen in that juncture, willing to take away all cauſe of Jealouſie, cauſed them to be ſent out of *Paris*, and promiſed to admit them no more to her Councel; which ſtrict Order within one Moneth was again reverſed, and the Policy of this Court turn apparent. He is a Perſon nothing tainted with the vanity of the times, having no ambitious thoughts, but performing his duty meerly out of a Principle of Honour and Honeſty, not minding either Concurrencies or Oppoſitions, nor aiming at higher preferments, or greater profits

fits ; being already in a condition indeed, ſo good in theſe reſpects, that there is little left him to wiſh for. He hath a Son, the Marqueſs *de Louvais*, very much in favour with the King, to whom His Majeſty has granted the Reverſion of his Fathers Office of Secretary of State for Military Affairs.

Monſieur de Lione was a Perſon of that extraordinary merit, that we cannot (although he be dead) omit the embelliſhing our diſcourſe with his Character. He came of a noble Family, was chiefe Secretary to the Queen Mother, and by her, during the Regency, employed in State Affairs, and the Cardinal a little before his Death, recommended him to the King in particular, as a man fit for the moſt knotty imployments, being eſteemed one of the moſt prudent men in *Europe*, a perſon that had the moſt Flegme and reſervedneſs of temper, as the *Italians*

talians themſelves confeſſed when he was amongſt them, whoſe ſo much celebrated ſubtleties could not make them Maſters of the leaſt of his ſecrets. He went joint Embaſſador with the Marſhall *Gramont* into *Germany* at the Election of the Emperor, and none will injure truth, to ſay that the two ſubtileſt Politicians of *France* did then ſhare in that Illuſtrious Negotiation. In brief, this extraordinary perſon had the Doves Innocence as well as the Serpents ſubtlety, and was at once an excellent States-man, and a very honeſt man, refuſing to entertain or make uſe of any that he could find were not good and vertuous. He ſerved the Publique above forty years with great applauſe and eſteem, and changed this Teanſitory Life by Death, for an endleſs Immortality, the firſt of *September* 1671. in the 60. year of his Age.

Monſieur Pompone, that not long ſince was ſent Embaſſador Extraordinary from His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty

to

to the Court of *Sweden*, was ſoon after the ſaid *Monſieur de Lionnes* Deceaſe, admitted into his place as Secretary of State; a perſon that underſtands publique affairs incomparably well, and indeed fit to ſerve ſo great a Prince, and ſucceed ſo famous a man in that eminent employment.

CAP. XIII.

Of Monſieur Fauquet *the late ſuperintendent of the* Finances, *with an Abſtract of the New Rules for the managing of his Majeſties Revenues and Exchequer for the Future.*

Monſieur Fauquet was the Son of a Citizen, and pretends the Original of his Family is Noble, he roſe to his fortune by his Brother the Abbot *Fauquets* means, who was much in favour with Cardinal *Mazarine*. He borrowed a ſum of mony to buy the Office

Office of Attorny General, and in that quality did the Cardinal many good offices in the Parliament and the Government of *Paris*; he was very exact in presenting any that wrote against that Minister; Yet all these services could not exempt him from being suspected, which obliged him to draw up that Project, found amongst his Papers to defend himself in case he were attaqued. The Cardinals favour procured him the imployment of Superintendent of the Kings Revenues, which he managed alone after the Decease of *Monsieur Servien*, who during a time shared it with him. He hath a vast and lofty Spirit, and was the profusest and most magnificent man in the Kingdom. His ambitious mind made him chuse this Motto for his devise.

Quo non ascendam?
Whether shall I not think?

And it is believed his thoughts aspired

red at being chief Miniſter, but the King by no means induring to have any ſubject raiſe himſelf to that authority in his Reigne, reſerving that power moſt juſtly for himſelf, cauſed him to be arreſted ſome years ſince, and ſent him to *Vincennes*, and from thence to the *Baſtile*, he was liberal with profuſion, being accuſed of having ſquandred away infinite ſums of mony upon his Pleaſures and Miſtreſſes; He is likewiſe accuſed of allowing ſeveral large penſions to the Grandees at Court, to be his Creatures; it being his opinion and Maxim, That no mans Faith could be of proof againſt fifty thouſand crowns. His buildings do alſo ſhew his exceſſive Prodigality, together with the Furniture, Coaches, Attendance, Rarities, and unparalleled Banquets; as for Example. The Collation he gave his Majeſty at *Vean de Vicounte*, where he expended forty thouſand crowns by all computation; he beſtowed great Largeſſes likewiſe upon

upon the *Jesuites*, viz. a Library, a thousand Livres of annual Rent to maintain it, and fourscore thousand livres for a building within their Colledge.

And here having spoken of this profuse man, who was the last superintendent of the *Finauces*, or Revenues to his Majesty the most Christian King, we shall for the readier satisfaction present him with a perfect abstract of the Rules. Soon after the said *Fauquets* removal given at *Fountainbleau* by the King, for the establishment of his Royal Council, *Des Finances*, and the Orders to be observed by them.

First, That the said Office of superintendent be wholly suppressed for the King, finding in his Royal Wisdom, that he could give no greater testimony of his affection to his Subjects, then by inspecting his Treasury, and taking the Retrenchment of abuses upon himself; resolved to Erect a Council of such persons as should be known to be of integrity and parts, by whose advise he might

might execute himſelf what ever was formerly done by the Superintendent.

Secondly, That the ſaid Council be called, *The Council Royal des Finances*, and compoſed of a chief under the authority, and in the preſence of the King (if the Chancellor be not there) and three Councellors, whereof one ſtill to be called *Intendant Des Finances*, his Majeſty reſerving power to call in the Chancellor when he pleaſes, and alſo reſerving to himſelf the ſealing and paſſing of all accompts and orders relating to his expences, either publick or private.

Thirdly, That the Books and Accompts of the Disburſments of the Treaſury, and all other branches of the Royal Revenue, as general Receipts for the Kings Farms, Woods, Demeaſnes, *&c.* ſhall be brought in by the Intendant, and delivered to Councel Royal, together with the Reaſons of any Propoſals he ſhall think fit to make,

who are to report the ſame to His Majeſty, and receive his Orders thereupon; after which the Intendant is to make up and ſign the accompt himſelf, and then deliver it to the perſon that reported it, to be Signed by his Majeſty and all the reſt of his Council in ſuch place and manner as ſhall be ordered by the King.

Fourthly, the ſaid Intendant ſhall have the Exchequer in his care, and keep a Reſiſtory of all Receipts and Iſſues that ſhall be made, which on no pretence he is to Communicate to any perſon whatſoever, without the Kings expreſs Order.

Fifthly, That all Orders of the Councel ſhall be delivered to him, who having reported them to his Majeſty, Regiſters and Sub-ſignes them, after which they are entred by the Treaſurer of the Exchequer, each in its Order.

Sixthly, The ſaid Intendant ſhall take an account of all Receipts whatſoever, and

and repreſent to his Majeſty to be debated or allowed of in the ſaid Councel if the King command it.

Seventhly, All Petitions of any new Offices in the State ſhall be deluded, and all Arreſts of Impoſitions upon the people, of what nature ſoever, ſhall be reſolved upon, and paſt in this Councel.

Eighthly, all Prizes and Rates of the Kings Farms ſhall be examined and ſet in this Councel Royal, and afterwards publiſhed, and the bargain concluded in the Ordinary Councel *Des Finances*. So alſo all tranſactions extraordinary, all Arreſts for Loans and matters of that nature ſhall be here examined and Reſolved, and afterwards Sign'd and exhibited in the uſual form.

Ninthly, That all the Exchequer Rolls, as well of diſburſements as ready monies, ſhall be examined and paſſed in this Council, under his Majeſties hand firſt, and then all ſuch as ſhall be preſent.

Tenthly, There ſhall no defalcation or abatement be made of the Farmes or other branches of the Revenue whatſoever, but in the ſaid Councel the King being preſent; all which things are to be debated and prepared for His Majeſty by the Councel, the Chief, and three of the Councel at leaſt being preſent.

Eleventhly, That once every week the chief of the ſaid Councel ſhall meet with the next of the Members, The Directors, Controulers General, and Intendants, *Des Finances*, to conſider and examine all matters relating to his Revenue in the ſame form as formerly uſed (except ſuch things ſo peculiarly reſerved to the ſaid Councel Royal) and particularly to contrive all juſt ways of advancing his Majeſties Revenue, and to remove what may obſtruct or diminiſh the ſame, and to take ſpecial care that the Taxes and Impoſitions be recovered and paid in due time, that ſo his Majeſties expences and aſſignments upon the ſaid Impoſi-

tions

tions may be punctually paid and discharged.

Twelfthly, That all affairs examined in the *Petites* Directions ſhall be afterwards reported and redebated in the Grande's directions, and ſo reſolved in uſual manner.

Thirteenth, That all Arreſts, Decrees and other diſpatches by the Councel *Des Finances*, ſhall be allowed and ſigned by the Chief or Preſident, and three Councellors in the ſaid Councel Royal.

Fourteenth, His Majeſty requires that at every meeting of the ſaid Councel Royal, an account be taken of the State and Condition of one of his Farms, or one of his Receipts Generals, that they may remove ſuch Impediments as ſhall appear in the Receipts of his Revenues, and interpoſe his authority to advance the ſame.

Laſtly, His Majeſty reſerves power to himſelf of adding, diſtinguiſhing,

or altering his Eſtabliſhment as the neceſſity of conveniency of his Service may require.

And certainly his Majeſty has the greateſt reaſon in the world to be thus exact and cautious in the management of this buſineſs, ſince mony is not only the Nerves of War, and Ornament of Peace; but the very ſoul of all affairs, and a Nation is reputed conſiderable only according to the proportion of its publique Treaſure, and the greatneſs of its annual Revenues which the name uſed by the *French* very aptly expreſſes. For *Finance* is an old word which ſignifies Puiſſant, and comes of the antient word Finer, which is as much as to ſay Power; and truly in this reſpect the Moſt Chriſtian King may be ſaid to be exceeding powerful, his Revenues being vaſtly great, ariſing principally from the Demeaſnes of which, by *Monſieur Colberts* Induſtry, are inhaunced to an infinite value, Taxes and Tal-

Tallages on the Country, which alone in the year 1643. amounted to 5 millions Sterling, the Impoſt upon Salt computed at about two millions of pounds Sterling yearly, Cuſtomes of all Goods and Marchandizes, Exported and Imported, which aroſe in the year 1648, (as by computation was found) to the ſum of ten Millions Sterling: Thus large is the Intrade or Income, and the ordinary iſſue is very conſiderable, (for in times of War, the King extends his Prerogative and takes what he pleaſeth) His Majeſties Table commonly ſtands him in 500000. *l.* yearly, beſides the *Daulphin* and the Queens expences of Court; then in Penſions at home and abroad; and the like there is paid yearly at leaſt ſeven millions more; Beſides the neceſſary charges of Embaſſadors Munition, building, fortifying, *&c.* All which may well be diſcharged out of the receipts aforeſaid, not to mention, his Sale of Offices (that of the great

Maſter of Artillery being reputed worth 500000 l. Sterling) Fines and Confiſcations, Tythes of all that belongs to the Church, nor his diſpoſal of all Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, the right whereof is ſolely his, without the Popes intermedling in the leaſt, and the Clergy are generally believed to poſſeſs in the whole Realm, not leſs than 30 millions Sterling of yearly Rent.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Peers of France, *their reſpective Offices at the Inauguration of a King; The ſeveral Dukedoms in* France, *and when and by whom Created.*

THe Quality of *Peer* of *Frauce* is an high dignity wherewith their *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties* are wont to Honour Perſons of extraordinary merits in their State. They ſit in the Parliament and aſſiſt at the Kings Coronation, as the Electors heretofore at the *Emperours*. At the glorious Ceremonies of which Solemnity the Archbiſhop of *Rheins* Conſecrateth His Majeſty, The Biſhop of *Laon* carrieth the *Ampoule*, The Biſhop of *Longres* beareth the Scepter, The Biſhop of *Beauvis* the Mantle Royal,

The

The Biſhop of *Noyon* the Belt, The Duke of *Burgundy* the Royal Sword and Crown, The Duke of *Guyenne* the Square Banner, The Duke of *Normandy* (that is one that repreſents him, for at preſent that dignity is vacant) the Second Banner, The Earle of *Tholoſe* the Spurs, and the Earl of *Campagne* the Standard of War.

The Dukedomes of *France* are no leſs numerous, than the times of their firſt Erection various.

King *Phillip* the Fair, made *Anjow* and *Bretagne* Dukedomes about the year 1297.

John the Firſt, made *Orleance*, *Touraine*, *Auvergne*, and *Berry*, *Anno* 1350.

Charles the Sixth, *Valois*, *Nemours*, 1402.

Lewis the Twelfth *Longueville*.

Francis the Firſt between the years of

of our Lord 1515, and 1543. made theſe Dukedomes; *Chaſtillerant Angouleſme*, *Vendome*, *Dunois*, *Guiſe*, *Chartrees*, *Nevers*, *Touteville*, *Eſtampes*, *Mompenſier*, *Beaumount le Vicount*.

Henry the Second, *Aumale*, *Mommorancy*, *Chereuſe*, *Albret*, between 1547. and 1557.

Charles the Ninth, *Montargis*, *Chaſtean*, *Thierry*, *Chaſtilon*, *Surmarne*, *Eſpernay*, *Boſſy*, *Beaupreau*, *Rovanes*, *Merceur*, *Pouthienne*, *Eureux*, *Uſets* and *Mayne*.

Henry the Third, 1581. *Eſpernon*, *Piney*, *Rhotelous*, *Joyenſe*, *Elbeufe*, *Rais*, *Halvin*, *Montbazon*, *Ventadour*.

Henry the Fourth, brought theſe Lands into Dukedoms, *Beauford Eſguillon*, *Thovars*, *Trimoville*, *Roham*, *Suilby*, *Fronſac*, *Crony*, between 1597 and 1608.

Lewis the Thirteenth, *Anville*, *Chaſtean*, *Rous*, the *Diſguieries*, *Briſac*, *Luines*,

Luines, *Chaulne*, *Bellegrade*, *La Valette*, *La Rochefoucaut*, *Richelieu*, *Saint Simon Crequi La Force*, *Schomberg*; from this vaſt number of Dukedoms, may partly be gueſſed how extraordinary numerous the whole Nobility muſt needs be throughout all the Realm of *France*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Office of Marſhall of France, *and the preſent Expedition againſt the States General.*

HAving now taken a Brief Survey of the Court, as it appear'd in a Proſpect of Peace, we muſt next follow it to the Camp in the Low Countries, where the King himſelf is at this inſtant, or very ſuddenly will be in perſon, carrying on a War with his utmoſt vigour againſt the States General; of the grounds or motives of which war we ſhall ſay nothing here, being as little deſirous as unfit to pry in *Arcana imperii*. To inter-meddle with State myſteries, or the grand Affairs of Princes.

He is little acquainted with the world, that

that knows not the *Dutch* are naturally ſo injurious, in uſurping all Trade, ſo circumventing in their dealings, ſo perfidious in their Treaties, and Inſolent in their behaviour, &c. That there is ſcarce a Prince in the world but may have juſt cauſe to Reſent their ill dealings.

See alſo the Ingenióus Dr. *Stubbs*'s moſt Elaborate Treatiſes, Entituled, *A Juſtification of this preſent War.*

For ſatisfaction for many repeated injuries committed by this ungrateful people. His Sacred Majeſty of Great Brittain, and the Moſt Chriſtian King, having by their reſpective declarations ſufficiently informed the world of the neceſſity and juſtice of ſuch proceeding, Declared war, and joyned their Forces both by Land and Sea: His Grace, the Illuſtrious Duke of *Monmouth* with a very conſiderable number of gallant men, accompanying the *French* Army, and the noble Count *D' Eſtrees* Vice Admiral of *France*

France, with a Squadron of *French* Ships the laſt Summer, being joyned with our *Engliſh* Fleet, where in the engagement they behaved themſelves with a gallantry worthy of their Country, the *Sieur Rabinier*, Rear-Admiral, being Slain, and honourably Interred at *Rocheſter*; this Count *D'Eſtrees* is ſon to the Duke of that name, Extraordinary Embaſſador from his Chriſtian Majeſty, to his Holyneſs; the whole number of the *French* Forces, with their Auxiliaries amount to 200000. men, or upwards; laſt Summer they were divided into four Bodies, the Firſt commanded by the King in perſon, the Second by the Duke of *Orleance*, the third by the Prince of *Conde*, and the laſt by the Marſhal *Turenne*; At preſent a great part of them are in Garriſon in the Towns and Poſts they then took from the *Dutch*, having made themſelves maſters of no leſs than five and twenty Important places in the ſpace of 24 days, and a very

conſiderable Body is on the Banks of the Rhyne, under the Command of the great *Turenne*, to attend the Motion of the Imperial, and *Brandenburg* Forces, whom now with much diſhonour they have forced to retreat, and beg a ceſſation of Arms. Another part of this vaſt Army is under the Conduct of the noble Duke *De Duras* in the Neitherlands, who by burning many of the Enemies Poſts, and other eminent Services there performed, has ſufficiently ſignalized himſelf to the World, which could not before be ignorant of his great worth, ſince he is deſcended from one of the moſt ancient Houſes in *France*: A perſon that has a vaſt Wit, and in all Armies where he has ſerved, has given approved marks of Valour and Conduct: He is Brother to the noble Marqueſs of *Blanckfort*, who has merited ſo well of our Gratious Soveraign of great *Brittaine*, and his Royal Highneſs, who have lately conferr'd on him an *Engliſh* Title, by the

the name of Baron *Duras*, of *Holdenby*, in the County of *Northampton*, and other eminent marks of Royal favour.

We ſhall conclude this Chapter and the whole diſcourſe with a few words concerning the Grand dignity of Marſhall of *France*.

Anciently the Marſhalls were eſteemed but the Conſtables Lieutenants or Deputies, but ſince the diſſolution of that too haughty Office, ſuppreſſed by an Edict of *Lewis* the XIII. in *Jan.* 1627. They carry a far greater luſtre, their Commands depending abſolutely upon the Crown, Sworn by the King himſelf, and created in recompence of ſome brave Military Atcheivements. Their office cannot be taken from them but with their Lives, yet though the title remain, they may be ſuſpended from the execution of it, nor is their dignity Hereditary.

These Marshalls at first were but two, then four, but the present King hath had 15 at once; their Names, who at present are living Marshalls of *France*, with the times of their Creation, (according to our best Information) are as follows.

D' Gramont. 1641.
D' Turenne 1643.
Du Plessis 1645.
De Villeroy 1646.
De la Ferte St. Terre 1651.
De Grancy 1651.
De la Force 1652.
De Albert 1653.
De Crequy, *De Humiers*, *De Bellefonds* } 1658.

Which said three last at the beginning of this Expedition against *Holland*, did retire in some discontent from Court, being unwilling (as 'twas said) to receive Orders from the Marshall *Turenne*, as his Majesty had ordered they

they ſhould, in caſe of the whole Armies Conjunction. And ſome diſcourſe there was, that the Duke *De Duras*, The Count *Schomberg*, and Monſieur *De Novailles* ſhould be preferred in their room; but theſe Marſhalls have ſince abandon'd their animoſities, and ſubmitted to the Kings pleaſure, being lately gone to the Campt, full of courage and affection to his Majeſties ſervice.

The Marſhall *Gramont* is alſo Duke and Peer of *France*, Soveraign of *Bidache*, Earl of *Guithe*, &c. He is Son of *Anthony* of *Gramont*, and of *Loviſe* of *Roquelaure*, in his Fathers time he was ſtiled Marſhall of *Guiche*, he married in the year 1634. *Margaret Du Pleſſis Chivry*, Neice to Cardinal *Richelieu*.

The famous Marſhall *Turenne* we have mentioned before, he is Son to the late Duke and Marſhal *Bovillon*, Prince Soveraign of *Sedan*, and of *Elizabeth* of *Naſſaw*, was born at *Sedan* in

Sept. 1611. and Married Marſhall *de La Force's* Siſter.

The Marſhal *Du Pleſſis Praßin*, is deſcended of the Houſe of *Choiſen* in *Campagne*, and Nephew of the late Marſhall *Du Praßin*, the King confer'd the Honour of the Marſhalls Staffe on him for his Signal Service at the taking of *Roſe*.

The Marſhall *Ville Roy*, is called *Nicholas* of *Neuville*, Lord of *Alincourt*, he is younger Son of the late Monſieur *Ville Roy*, Secretary and Prime Miniſter of State, under *Henry* the IV. and *Lewis* during his Minority; after he had been many times Lieutenant General of the Armies in *Italy*, *Franchcounte Lorraine*, &c. where he took *La Mothe*, the King gave him a Marſhalls Staffe, he married *Magdalen* of *Crequy* Daughter of *Charles* Duke of *L'Eſdiguieres*.

The Marſhall *de La Fert* is ſon of *Henry* Marqueſs of *Seneterre*, Knight of the Kings Order, and of *Margaret* of *Chaſtres*. He hath commanded in the Low

Low Countries, *Lorrain*, *Germany*, &c. He behaved himſelf with extraordinary Gallantry at the taking of *Montmiddy*, in the ſight of the whole *Spaniſh* Army, and was wounded at *Valenciennе*.

The Marſhall *Grance* is a perſon highly valued for his eminent qualities, his Name is *Charles Rouxel*, ſon of *Peter Rouxel*, Governour of *Vernueil* and *Argentan*; and before that Governour of *Gravelin*, Earl of *Meſdavid* and *Grance*, his Mother was *Nichole* of *Hautemer*, Daughter of Marſhall *Fervaque*.

Marſhall *de la Force*, is ſon of the late Duke and Marſhall of that Name, to whom he ſucceeds in the ſame quality.

The Duke of *Chevreuſe* is the ſecond Son to *Henry* of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Guiſe*, he married *Mary Aimee* of *Rohan*, Daughter of the Duke of *Montbazon*, and Widow of the Conſtable of *Luine*.

The Duke of *Elbeuf* is younger Son to *Rene* of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Elbeuf*, Son to *Claudius* of *Lorrain*, firſt Duke of *Guiſe*, who being of an excellent good nature, and willing to do all the world kindneſſes, though to the prejudice of his own particular Fortune and Revenues; it was ſaid of him in Raillery, that he was the greateſt Uſurer in *France*, having turned all his Eſtate into Obligations. This preſent Duke of *Elbeuf* hath married *Catherine Henrietta*, the Natural Daughter of *Henry* the fourth, and Siſter to the Duke of *Vendoſme*. The Earl of *Harcourt* being Brother to the ſaid Duke of *Elbeuf*, and conſequently of the Houſe of *Lorraine*, is a perſon of great courage, and one who hath ſignaliz'd him in a thouſand brave actions.

Beſides thoſe Land Marſhalls we mentioned but now, a report there is, that His *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* deſigns to make likewiſe two Marſhalls of *France* for maritine Affairs, for the incou-

incouraging his Sea Commanders by their Valour and prudent conduct, to aſpire to that lofty Honour; and that the Count *De Vivonne*, General of the Gallies in the Mediterranean, and the before-mentioned Count *D'Eſtrees* ſhall be firſt poſſeſſed of that dignity.

Thus have we given ſome brief account of moſt of the maſter-wheeles, whereby that great and admirable *Machine*, the *French Monarchy* is moved in ſo regular and Harmonious an order, that when we read the names of theſe Illuſtrious Perſonages, imbelliſhing our intelligence, and ſwelling our *Gazetts*, we may not be altogether Ignorant of their quality and merits.

We confeſs many things which ſome curious heads may poſſibly expect are omitted. For we intended not an exact and compleat Map, but a Landskip, and 'tis too probable ſomething may be miſtaken; the Judicious we know will at once obſerve and pardon both the defects and errours, which the nature

ture of the work renders venial if not neceſſary; As for others we ſhall not much be concerned at their Cenſures, being confident not a few of thoſe *little people*, who will be the forwardeſt to decry and contemn our pains in their *Coffee-Conventicles*, did not before know the hundredth part of what we have here communicated.

FINIS.